BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR FIRST WEEK IN NOV.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
1. Sunday—All Saints	6 44	5 16
2. Monday	6 45	5 15
3. Tuesday—Bat. Hohenlinden, 1800	6 46	5 14
4. Wednesday—Day's l'gth 10 h. 42 m.	6 47	5 13
5. Thursday—Bat. Tippecanoe, 1811	6 47	5 13
6. Friday—Bat. of Belmont, 1861	6 48	5 12
7. Saturday—Bat. of Port Royal, 1861	6 49	5 11

Last Quarter, Tuesday, 3d November. New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th.

Observations on Weather.—Indian Summer still continues—Thermometer 70 to 75 degrees.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, Nov. 6.—Two Yankee privates and one Sergeant were brought here to-day, captured at Warrenton yesterday while foraging. They report considerable activity among their army and say there are no indications of going into winter quarters

From East Tennessee and the Valley of Virginia.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The enemy's forces have retreated towards Greenville and our forces pursuing. Last advices they had burned the Holston bridge. Small force of the enemy remaining at Rogersville. Yankees, estimated 7000 strong, are marching on Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co. Va., under Averill.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The enemy was quiet all night. Not a gun was fired. The firing was renewed this morning at intervals of half to three quarters of an hour. One other monitor has come up.

Gen. Beauregard visted Fort Sumter last night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The fire of the enemy has been from two Monitors and Battery Gregg to day, at intervals of about every 15 minutes. The fire of Gregg has been principally directed on the Southwest angle and that of the Monitors against the Eastern pancho and falling debris which now serves to aid in strengthening the fort. Number of shots fired from sunset Thursday to sunset Friday, 485; one hundred missed. Casualties to-day has been two killed and ten slightly and two severely wounded, all 27th Ga.

Eighth District.

(Special Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 6.—The official vote of Union county, including army vote, gives Ramsay 321 and Lander 270, a majority of 51 for Ramsay.

Army Vote of Rowan.

SALISBURY, Nov. 6.—Army vote received to-day in Rowan county which gives Ramsey 86, Lander 48, Stancell 25.

FROM TEXAS.

Through the politeness of A. S. Rose, Esq. of Houston, Texas, the *Enquirer* has been placed in possession of a file of Texas papers. Mr. Rose brings from his native State $146,000 for soldiers now in service in this and other States. He also brings 2,600 letters from the relatives of the Texas soldiers. We annex a brief summary of the news in the papers before us.

At a public meeting held at Waverly, on the 19th of September, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, a crisis has now arrived in the progress of the war that has devolved duties upon every man in the State of Texas. The danger of invasion from a barbarous foe is now imminent; the desolation of our homes, the ravishment of our wives and daughters, our lives, liberties, property and honor, are all imperiled. It is, therefore, the duty of every man and youth capable of bearing arms to obey with alacrity the call of Gen. Magruder. The time has fully come when all minor questions should be adjourned to a future day, and a hearty co-operation yielded to our military leaders, and when private interests should be held in subordination to the promotion of our cause, and only to be valued as they may be rendered promotive of the public good, and when he whose soul is only capable of considerations of self-aggradizement should be esteemed both an object of pity and contempt, and should, by the force of a burning public sentiment, be driven beyond the confines of the State that protects him, that he may find countenance and congeniality from the minions of the Lincoln despotism.

Resolved, That we feel it to be a solemn duty devolved upon those remaining at home to see that the families of soldiers be properly supported, and that we pledge ourselves to furnish and deliver corn to soldier's families in this beat, free of charge, and all surplus products at specie prices for Confederate money, and that if the county fail to give them adequate support, that we will contribute the deficiency *pro rata*, without cost.

Resolved, That the public censure is due to all those who selfishly refuse to receive Confederate money for transactions which have taken place since the commencement of the war, and that such conduct tends directly to the depreciation of the currency.

Resolved, That we are willing to come to the help of the Government by furnishing a just proportion of our cotton to meet the call of Gen. Magruder for six thousand bales at the price fixed upon, and that we appoint James E. Scott and J. C. Abercrombie as our agents to confer with Major Bloomfield to carry out our wishes.

The Houston *Telegraph* published ten names of the merchants who are selling corn to the soldiers' families at fifty cents per bushel.

The *Telegraph*, of the 1st of September, gives the annexed paragraph in regard to the recent gubernational election in that State, which will be interesting to the many soldiers in the field from Texas:

We now have in the Governor's election, official returns from eighty-six counties, and partial returns from seven more, which give an aggregate of 15,840 votes for Murrah, and 10,764 for Chambers. There are twenty-two counties to be heard from, in which elections were probably held. The total vote thus heard from is 26,604, in which Murrah has a majority of 5,076. There remain to be heard from about 4,000 votes. Enough is known of them to render it probable that they will not materially vary the result. Murrah's majority may be set down at not far from 5,000. Stockdale is elected Lieutenant Governor by near 2,000 votes, over Darden. Stedman is elected Attorney General by a heavy majority. Crosby is Commissioner of General Land office, without opposition. Wilcox is re-elected to Congress from the 1st District; Herbert from the 2d. Branch is elected from the 3d. The result in the 4th, 5th and 6th, is not yet decided.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. BRAGG.

The Petersburg *Express* notices in a number of the Mobile *Register*, which has just come to hand a brief history of the difficulties which led to the suspension of Gen. Polk, and subsequently to the relief of Gen. Hill. Though the editor does not inform us that he makes the expose on official authority, yet we strongly suspect from the internal evidence of the article, that the facts were received from the President during his recent visit to Mobile, and that they have been given to the world by his permission, if not by his particular request. It appears that President Davis made his recent visit to Ringgold at the earnest instance of Gen. Bragg. That officer represents to the President on his arrival, that he was pressed by three distinct enemies—the Yankees in front, the captious newspaper critits in his rear; and a want of co-operation on the part of some of his Generals. Of the first of these, enemies, he had no fears; the second he could disregard, but the third he was apprehensive would disqualify him from rendering any important service to the country. On this account Gen. Bragg respectfully asked to be relieved from duty in his present position.

Added to the solicitations of Gen. Bragg was a memorial signed by several of his higher subordinates and addressed to the President, asking the removal of their Chief, and setting forth among other accusations, that it was due to his mismanagement that the battle of Chickamauga had not been made the occasion of an utter rout or capture of the entire army of the enemy. After an adequate investigation of all the facts, the President, as is already known, thinks that the public good requires the retention of Gen. Bragg, whilst he has invited Gen. D. H. Hill, who is understood to have been prominent in the memorial for the removal of his superior, to report for further duty in another field. Referring to this subject, the Augusta *Chronicle* has the following very just and timely comment:

As the President sustains Gen. Bragg, we hope that there may be a general acquiescence in his decision. He may be wrong in doing so—we cannot tell—but the Constitution vests the matter in him, and no good can be done to the army or to the cause generally by fomenting dissatisfaction with the disposition which he makes of his Lieutenants.

We are not a partisan of any General in the field. We have not committed ourselves irrevocably to the support or condemnation of any of them irrespective of their success or failure. But we wish to do whatever is best for the great cause. And certainly it is best for us to guard against dissensions in the management of our interests, whether civil or military. Whilst we abhor a servile acquiesence—a mean obsequiousness to the "powers that be"—we hold it to be of the first importance that these Powers, when acting within constitutional limits, be sustained in time of war at least, by the people.

As to Gen. Bragg, we believe him to be a patriot and a soldier, and to be eminently entitled to his position, and therefore to the gratitud of the country. It has so happened that most of his battles have been fought against very superior numbers. Against these odds he has withstood the enemy. If he has not gained at such times decisive victories, he has secured a result so "drawn" that the enemy could reap no advantage from his numbers.—When, as at Chickamauga, he has met the foe on any thing like equal terms, he has not failed to inflict upon him serious defeat. With the exception of this last battle, Rosecrans has always assailed him after his ranks had been depleted to strengthen other armies. That he protected his army from defeat and retired them in perfect order under such circumstances, is evidence of his superior generalship.

The correspondence between Lamar of Georgia, and Fernando Wood, of New York, concerning a copartnership in the blockade running business, is creating some excitement. On the subject the Macon *Confederate* says:

We have not published the letter of G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, to Fernando Wood, of New York, offering to go into a regular trading co-partnership with the latter, and we are not, therefore, called on to publish Mr. Lamar's defence of this "business transaction." We have, however, to say that Mr. Lamar does not meet the issue made against him—that of trading in "cohoot" with a Yankee "alien enemy," and dividing the four hundred to five hundred per cent. profits with him! He discusses the policy and advantages of blockade-running to the country, but does not touch the political crime of aiding and abetting" the public enemy by dividing the spoils of the traffic. It will not do, Mr. Lamar. Your wealth and standing in the community may screen you from the consequences of a transaction so tainted with treason to the South; but if one of the humble citizens of Macon had done the deed, and boasted of it, he would have stood a first-rate chance to find his carcass, some fine morning, swinging to the limb of a black-jack skirting Napier's old field, in the vicinity. In fact, the whole system of blockade-running, and auction sales consequent thereon, have nearly ruined the country, and should have the strong arm of the Government laid on them for their total suppression if we expect to achieve our independence. By blockade-running the country has been drained of its precious metals, and the currency depreciated ten-fold, all to make rich a few traders and impoverish the masses. Let it be put down and those engaged in it run up!

Parson Brownlow left Covington, Ky., last week, with a car load of printing material, bound for Knoxville.

Lieut. Gen. Polk left Atlanta on Friday last for the department of the Mississippi, having been assigned to the corps recently under Gen. Hardee.

Gen. Burnside's resignation has been accepted, according to a report published in a Nashville paper.

The following dispatches were received too late for our Western Edition on Thursday night:

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—Slow firing to-day from two Monitors and Land Batteries. Five hundred and eighty-seven shots fired from sunset Wednesday to sunset Thursday, 125 of which missed. No casualties up to seven this evening. Another iron clad, supposed to be *Atlanta*, come in from sea and joined the fleet inside. *Ironsides* still quiet.

Three Monitors were observed taking in ammunition to-day, and a prisoner says the *Ironsides* cannot go North or take part in the bombardment. He says the iron plates on the *Ironsides* were all loosened by the torpedo. They have ever since been kept steadily at the pumps.

The President at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President arrived here at 7 this evening by special train from Charleston, and was received at Manchester depot by Gen. Whiting and staff and citizen's committee, and escorted to Gen. Whiting's residence, where he was received by Wm. A. Wright, Esq. The President replied in an able address. He was proud to be welcomed by such a large concourse of North Carolinians to the ancient and honorable town of Wilmington, upon whose soil he hoped the foot of an invading foe might never fall.

He had given Wilmington for her defence one of the best soldiers in the Confederacy, one whom he had seen tried in battle and who had risen higher as danger accumulated. He felt the full importance of the harbor and the only one still open for trade, and would do all that could be done for its defence. He exhorted all to do their duty, either in the field or in supporting the army and relieving the families of soldiers.

He spoke of the honors of the soldier and the disgrac of the speculator. He referred to Chickamauga and Charleston and spoke of the noble spirits of our army and people in both places. He paid a high tribute to the soldiers from this State, exhorting all to strive nobly for the right predicting a future of independence and liberty and prosperity.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863.

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, — Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this cabe, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Battimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Oct 10-law6m R. C. WADDILL, Jailor.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR OF THE Estate of George S. Stevenson, deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, the furniture belonging to said estate, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

1 Piano and Stool
1 Sofa, 2 Divans
1 Mahogany Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs
1 Set of Cottage Furniture, consisting of
1 Wardrobe, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bureau
6 Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair
1 Washstand, 1 Candle Stand.

CARPETING, VIZ:

1 Fine Brussels Carpet
1 Brussels Carpet cut in lengths for a large room
2 Rugs, 1 Brussels Stair Carpet
1 Three-ply Carpet
8 Arm Chairs (Oak)
1 Oak Rocking Chair
1 Hat Rack, 1 Writing Desk
Feather Beds, Mattrasses, &c., &c.
Crockery and Glassware.

Terms of sale, cash or six months credit, at the option of the purchaser. A. T. JERKINS,
Executor of the estate of Geo. S. Stevenson, dec'd.
Alamance Circuit, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. Nov 4-td

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to
L. W. PECK,
Nov 6-2t* Raleigh, N. C.

390 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to
Oct 29-oawtd W. H. HIGH.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 800 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out. CHAS. MANLY.
Oct 22-taw14nov

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.
RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.
Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.
THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,
Nov. 3, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication. E. F. WATSON,
Nov 5-oawtd Grand Master.

LABORERS ON FORTIFICATIONS AT RALEIGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS of slaves, and to the Free Negroes, employed on the intrenchments at Raleigh, that the pay rolls are now made out, and that they will be paid in person or to their agents, with duplicate powers of Atorney, by applying to Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, Paymaster for the State of North Carolina.
H. T. GUION,
Lt. Col. Art'y and Eng'r.

N. B.—The parties interested will save themselves much trouble, by appointing one or more agents from each County, qualified with legal powers of Attorney in duplicate, sealed and subscribed to before two witnesses! The following simple form will answer:

We do hereby appoint ——— ———, of the County of ———, our true and lawful Attorney to receive payment and receipt for us, for all monies due us from the State of North Carolina for the labor of our slaves during the month of ———, on the fortifications at Raleigh, N. C.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ———, 1863.

——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, } Witness.
——— ———, }

Oct 30-2w

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE CONTAINing from 3 to 5 Rooms, somewhere off or close to Fayetteville street. Good references given. Apply at Progress office. Nov 4-tf

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OF two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICER, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surg on General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November,

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.
EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.
[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2aw1m Medical Director.

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLING QUARTERMASTER, RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE COLLECTION OF TITHES, DIRECTS that the following be published with the view of eliciting information on the subject from the farmers of North Carolina. The plan proposed is from a leading farmer in Hanover County, Va.

SEPT. 15, 1863.—Those most successful in keeping sweet potatoes during the winter, in Hanover Co., Va., adopt this:

In a high, dry spot, excavate a hole of convenient size and shape, to the depth of four or five feet. Put in a layer of pine tags, say three inches thick, the sides also should be lined with the same as the potatoes are put in. After the hole is filled to within one foot of the surface, and a shelter to keep off the rain erected, the potatoes are allowed to remain untouched for about a week, to undergo what is called the sweat. Then pine tags are thrown into the hole even with the surface, and plank laid over. It is of the greatest importance that no water should run in upon the potatoes, and they should not be moved or touched until taken out for use. Pine tags the best non-conductor, universally used in Hanover. The usual country shelter is made of top fodder and corn stalks. Before the potatoes are put in the hole, each one should be rubbed with the hand, taking off all dirt and roots. The potatoes should not be washed or bruised in any manner.

GEORGE H. FITZWILSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.,
Assistant Q. M. General's Office.

Farmers are respectfully solicited to give their opinions on the subject, and will please direct their letters to Major H. A. Badham, Raleigh. Nov 5-3t

State Journal will copy three times in tri-weekly, and the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal three times weekly, and send accounts to Major W. W. Pierce, Q. M., Raleigh. They will also please call attention Editorially to the above.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-cawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A SPECULATOR WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 25-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE LINES, OR SPACE:

One day	$1 00	One week	$3 50
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	2 50	Three weeks	12 50
Four days	3 00	One month	20 00
Five days	3 50	Two months	30 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$40 REWARD.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 5, 1863.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and return to Camp Holmes, or $30 for his confinement in any jail so that he can be secured, of one A VANCANNON, 4th Tennessee Regiment, (Yankee,) 32 years old, dark eyes, dark hair, sallow complexion, 5 feet 9½ inches high, a citizen of Wautauga county N. C., and by occupation a farmer.

The said Vancannon was brought to Camp Holmes the 30th of October, and made his escape on the night of the 4th of November instant. He was arrested near the Tennessee line, and it is supposed will try to make his way back to the Yankees.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt. of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Nov. 6-1w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN GRANville county, on the 28th October last, my negro man SILAS. He is about 32 years old and about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, downward look, with large feet and hands. He had on when he left a soldier's cap, frock coat and wooden bottomed shoes. The last I heard of him was at Franklin Depot, and he swore to some that he intended to go to the Yankees if he could get through the lines. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or for his confinement in jail so that I can get him.
Nov 4 tf JORDAN D. MOSS

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
VANCE, Oct. 23, 1863.

A LARGE SALE OF ELIGIBLE TOWN LOTS will be sold at this place on Thursday, November 5th, 1863. The town is finely situated, immediately on the Railroad near Graham; the lots are laid off 200 feet square, the streets 100 feet wide, with two large open squares, and the sale claims the attention of all persons wishing to secure a pleasant and healthy home.

Terms cash, or approved bonds at six months, with interest from date. THOMAS WEBB,
Oct 26-td President.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.
Oct 27-10t* D P. FOUST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, INcluding Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.
Oct 12-1m

NOTICE.

DR. BABCOCK'S FINE BLOODED HORSE DICK will stand for Mares at his residence, near this city, for the balance of the season. Price $100.
Raleigh, Nov 4-1w

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 26-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK J. HAWKINS,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 26-tf

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.
Oct 16-tinov WAREHOUSE & BOWER.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Send us the Returns.

Our subscribers at the different county towns will confer a favor on us by sending us the official vote of their counties.

Election Returns

We omit our tabular statement until further returns are received. We think that there is but little doubt but Turner is elected in this, the 5th District, and Leach in the 3rd.

Turner's majority in Wake, Orange and Granville is 1,633, while the vote in Warren is reported to be 440 for Arrington and 52 for Turner, leaving Nash and Franklin to hear from. This renders Turner's election certain by a majority ranging from 500 to 1000.

In the 3rd District it is thought that Leach is elected, in fact gentlemen up from Goldsboro' yesterday inform us that the friends of the other aspirants, at that place, had given it up. As far as heard from the vote stands, between Leach and McRae, 1,542 to 860—a majority of 682 for Leach, and Duplin, Sampson and Craven to hear from, besides, probably, some scattering votes yet to be received from the army. We received the following special dispatch from Goldsboro' yesterday:

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 6.—Sampson codnty is reported to have given a majority for Leach. Jones gives Leach 17 and McRae 9. Leach's majority in Johnston, including army vote, about eight hundred. Nothing from Onslow.

If Sampson has gone for Leach there can be no kind of doubt about his election, the contest being between him and McRae. Devane and Faison have received some votes but are far behind the other two.

The returns from other Districts come in slowly. We have appealed to our friends to send us the returns, but even from the adjoining counties from which we expected returns by mail before this time, we have nothing.

In the 7th Christian is thought to be elected, but we have received but few returns from that District. The vote at Pittsboro' was 99 for Ashe and 87 for Christian.

Gilmer, having no opposition, is certainly elected in the 6th, while there is scarcely a doubt about the election of Fuller in the 4th.

In the 8th the contest will be close between Ramsay and Lander. The former leads the latter several hundred, but there is three counties to hear from, which counties are expected to give Lander a majority.

The 2d District is in doubt. Yellowley beats Bridgers in Lenoir and Green, but Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax and Wilson are to hear from.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have learned that Wilson had gone for Yellowley by a small majority; the 47th Regiment gives Turner 108 and Arrington 40, and the official vote of Union county, including army vote, gives Ramsay 321 and Lander 270.

The Army Vote.

The army gives, as far as heard from, a majority for those candidates for Congress in this State that have been denounced as *traitors* and *tories* by a few unscrupulous presses and demagouges here and in Virginia. Leach and Turner, the two men of all others that the Editor of the Petersburg *Register*, who left the State because his *patriotism* was not appreciated, denounces as disloyal, have not only received majorities in the army, as far as heard from, but from present indications both of them will be elected. This being so, what have the presses and demagouges who have denounced these gentlemen and declared that they would receive no votes in the army, got to say for themselves? Are a majority of the soldiers who have voted for Leach and Turner, tories and traitors, or the charlatans and quacks who thus denounce them. Will these valiant knights go to the camps and tell these heroes of an hundred bloody fields that they have cast their votes for tories? We think not. But, finding that the soldiers and the people have again rebuked them, as they did in the election of Governor Vance, they will soon begin their obsequious, nauseating eulogies on men that they have denounced and libelled. They were guilty of such sycophancy in the case of Vance, and they will do it again. Like the cur who, when kicked from your presence, returns again to lick your feet, they will not be driven off, but annoy with their presence and disgusting truckulency those who spurn and despise them.

And what a beautiful comment the vote of the soldiers is upon the "Army Address" that emanated from Orange Court House, and was *sanctified* to the world through the *religious press?* We hope the religious press will reproduce that precious document, the "Army Address," and append the vote recently cast by the brave men for whom its authors assumed to speak.

Whatever may be the result in the various districts, the vote cast, in the army and at home, for the candidates who have been denounced as *reconstructionists* and *Lincolnites*, should forever silence the skulking cowards who were mainly instrumental in getting up a war whose battles they leave other and better men to fight.

That large majority of the people of North Carolina that opposed secession and civil war in the campaign of 1860, and elected Vance Governor in 1862, are now rebuking their libellers by electing *Conservative* men to Congress in 1863. They have put three fourths of the men in the field that have gone from this State, to meet the common enemy, and on them the care of the soldiers' families mainly devolves at home. They have been liberal in furnishing men and means to prosecute the war and gain our independence, but at the same time they are unalterably determined to protest, on all occasions and under all circumstances, against usurpation of authority, and to vote for and fight for, if need be, the great right of personal liberty as guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. While the great mass of the people of North Carolina are willing and desirous of prosecuting the war with vigor until our independence is achieved, if possible, they will never submit to the enslavement of a military tyrany, at home, under the tyrant's pleas that it is necessary to free themselves from enemy abroad.

Judging from the returns received, the popular vote of the State at the recent election, has been such as will thoroughly rebuke the insolence of the upstart demagogues and skulkers who have been traducing and abusing their betters. We know of but one way for those who think the State has "disgraced" herself by the vote just cast to heal their wounded patriotism, and that is to enter the army at once. Gens. Bragg and Lee are in want of men, and transportation, besides clothing and rations, will be furnished all who wish to "leave the State."

ERRORS.—Various errors occurred in our tabular statement of Election Returns as published yesterday. This was caused by the hurry of getting to press, and all will be corrected when the full returns are published.

Two young females, says the *Examiner*, were introduced into the passport office in that city on Wednesday, as clerks. They are to wait on the woman's passport department.

Official Vote of Wake County.

Below we give the vote of this county as copied from the official statement in the Clerk's Office. There is no return from J. Lynn's, and it is probable no election was held at that precinct:

	Turner.	Arrington.
Raleigh,	339	101
Morrisville,	24	4
Upchurch's,	25	14
Hayes,	17	11
Oak Grove,	25	3
Franklin's,	11	2
Forrestville,	8	26
Colesville,	46	31
Spikes',	9	6
Nat. Jones',	8	35
Busbee's,	48	18
Banks',	31	13
Lashley's Road,	59	7
Ridgeway,	13	—
Joel Jones',	38	2
W. Lynns',	10	1
Little River,	39	4
Barney Jones',	45	6
Wynne's,	19	8
Eagle Rock,	64	7
Carey's,	18	5
Dunnsville,	2	12
Laws,	53	4
J. Lynns', (not heard from)	—	—
	951	319
	319	
Turner's majority,	632	

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA, EAST TENNESSEE, &c.

The following facts and speculations relative to the condition of affairs around Chattanooga and in East Tennessee, are from the Atlanta *Register* of the 3d:

THE FRONT.

There is a rumor, the truth of which we do not credit, that Bragg is falling back upon Dalton. This movement might be the result of certain military causes over which General Bragg has no control. He cannot control the question of numbers or the weight of artillery. After the battle of Chickamauga it became evident that both armies would aim at the same result. That is: Bragg would hasten to so strengthen himself by fortifications in front of Rosecranz as to be able to hold the enemy in check within his lines at Chattanooga while the main body of the Southern army thus released could be hurled (by a flank movement) in concentrated and overwhelming force upon Rosencranz's rear, thus cutting his communication and destroying in detail the divisions sent from General Grant or General Meade to his assistance. The question, therefore, from the first, was this: "Had Gen. Bragg the ability, by entrenchments, fortifications, &c., in front of Chattanooga, and along the line of the State road, with an inferior force, to hold Rosecranz successfully in check?" It appears that he had not. Whether it was from want of time, numbers, or from the topographical character of the country, we are not prepared to say. But what we could not do for the want of numbers or the character of the country, the enemy has been able to do. The position at Chattanooga was ready fortified to Thomas' hand. Consequently all he had to do was to complete and perfect these fortifications to enable him to hold the position "with an inferior force" against Bragg's entire army. This accomplished, the bulk of the abolition army was free to turn upon us the tactics we desired to employ against them. Thomas, leaving a garrison at Chattanooga, to hold that "Gibraltar," may have massed his reinforcements and moved upon Bragg's flank. This movement, if made, must eventuate in a general and decisive battle, or in a retrogade movement on Bragg's part to protect his rear, and preserve his communications. Whether the hero of Chickamauga will fall back or fight is a question which he will decide, and we believe for the best. If he falls back the people will be satisfied it is for the best. If he fights, his army of invincible braves will give a good account of themselves.

The expedition into East Tennessee has thus far been a complete success. If the forces from Bristol come down from the North, as Stevenson and Jackson advance from the South, Burnside will be compressed between the two armies, and must evacuate the country either through Cumberland Gap or by way of Sparta to Nashville.

The ceaseless rains have impeded all Bragg's movements, and perhaps defeated his plans to some extent. He has found it almost impossible to feed his soldiers around Chattanooga. Let his enemies assail Providence for all this, if somebody must be denounced. But the public may rest assured that Jeff. Davis never says anything that he does not intend to accomplish, and Thomas will hear of a movement after awhile that will make him remble for the safety of his army.

GEN. REYNOLDS IN ATHENS, TENN.—THE FEDERAL OATH.

General Reynolds now commands in Athens, Tennessee. He has turned his attention to the civil administration of the district which he governs. The store-houses that were filled when Federal legions occupied the place are accessible to Southern soldiers, and Confederate notes supplant "greenbacks" in the marts of trade. His men strut through the streets arrayed in all the toggery of Yankee vanity and splendor, and a commissariat which a Sybarite might have enjoyed, opens its stores to the hungry soldiery of the South.

The operations of Gen. Reynolds are not confined to these minor matters. He is collecting supplies to sustain the army during the winter, and by reference to his orders, published in another column, it will be seen that he is gathering the soldiers, now exchanged, who were furloughed after the fall of Vicksburg. He alludes to the oath administered by Federal functionaries, which is void, if for no other reason, because of a fraud contained in its very terms. The oath declares that he who subscribes it owes his allegiance to the Government of the United States in preference to that of any "State, county or corporation." The purpose of the insertion of these last words is to create a false impression upon the minds of the ignorant. To the uneducated it would seem that a man's obligation to submit to the behests of a Board of Aldermen was equal to that fastened upon him by his birth and citizenship, to obey the voice of his State. The State of Tennessee, by an overwhelming majority of her people, severed her connection with the Federal Union, and our enemies would make the ignorant believe that fealty was due first to the United States, instead of the sovereign State of Tennessee.

There is a patent lie and fraud on the face of the oath administered to citizens of Tennessee by our enemies, and Gen. Reynolds deems it invalid in the forum of law and conscience.

Of all Generals who have received a thorough military training, Reynolds is perhaps the most democratic in his manners and bearing. His popularity is boundless, and his conduct at Vicksburg and everywhere throughout the war has demonstrated his fitness for the position he occupies.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

We have information from East Tennessee that the Federals have evacuated Loudon, crossing the river and burning their bridge behind them. Our cavalry have been ordered to that place. Gen. Vaughn has returned to Sweetwater from a scout in the mountains, bringing with him as prisoners one Captain and seventeen privates of Bryson's command. They also killed seven, making twenty-five, which was about one-third of Bryson's whole force. There are now no Federals this side the Tennessee river in that section.

A correspondent at Sweetwater, upon whose information we some time ago gave an account of a meeting at Sweetwater to deliberate on hoisting the Union flag, requests the following correction: "You said Dr. Bogart was the only man who raised his voice against it, and that Mrs. Bogart threatened to tear the flag down." Mrs. B. was not present, but several other ladies did join in the protest against raising the flag, in strong and patriotic terms. Samuel Rowan, Major Vaughn, and other gentlemen took a decided stand, and spoke against it. Col. Ramsey said: "I have taken my stand for the South, and I will suffer the Federals to burn up and destroy my property; to arrest me and cast me into prison; or to take a rope and suspend me to yonder tree, before I will consent to the hoisting of a Union flag over Sweetwater." The meeting was just after the Confederates first left, and the object was to take steps to conciliate the Federals.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Monday has the following relative to operations in the harbor:

On Friday night a detail, chiefly from the Washington Light Infantry, was stationed in the eastern barracks of Sumter, there to be held in readiness in case an assault should be made. Although the fort was subjected to the usual nightly bombardment, which though light compared with the bombardment of the day, has hitherto been of a sufficiently heavy character, no casualties occurred until a quarter past four on Saturday morning. At that hour a parrott shell from Morris Island struck the iron girder which supported the ceiling of the portion of the barracks to which we have alluded, causing it to fall in, and to crush thirteen men under its ruins. The names—some of which will be recognized as those of well-known and much esteemed young men of this city—will be found appended to this report. The bodies were brought to Charleston on Saturday night, and interred on Sunday, the funeral ceremonies being attended by a large number of sympathizing friends and citizens.

On Saturday morning the enemy opened from all his land batteries, and parrott and mortar shells were rained through the day upon the silent work. Occasionally, indeed, the middle battery, by which is meant the battery between Gregg and Wagner, would throw a shell in the direction of Johnson or at Sullivan's Island, but for the most part the fire was concentrated upon Sumter. At the hour of twelve, two of the three monitors which have been playing so conspicuous a part in the present bombardment, came up and proceeded to batter the sea face from their usual prudent distance. The shots of the land batteries were chiefly aimed at the southwest angle.

The guns in action on Saturday at Morris Island, were two light, and two heavy rifled guns at Gregg, three heavy rifled guns and four 10-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. In the course of the day, four hundred and forty-three rifled shots were fired at the fort, of which sixty-one missed. From the mortars three hundred and seventy-three were fired, one hundred and twenty of which did not strike. The monitors fired eighty-six times, and never once failed to hit their mark. The flag-staff was twice shot away, and was replaced by Sergeant Graham, Corporal Hill and Private R. Swain of Company F, 12th Georgia Battalion. At length the staff was so cut up, that it became necessary to raise the battle-flag of the battalion just named.

The mortar shells thrown by the enemy are so contrived as to explode a few seconds after impact. Of these thirty were fired at the fort on Saturday night, twelve of which passed over. On the same night, seventy rifled shells were also fired, ten of which missed.

There were several casualties on Saturday at the fort, a list of which will be found hereto annexed.

The story of Sunday is but a repetition of that of Saturday. The enemy's land batteries were served with the same fury, and the monitors assaulted the forts with the same vigor which characterized their fire on the preceding day. About two o'clock the firing was very rapid, averaging four shots to a minute. The bombardment was still going on at a late hour of the night, but no report had reached us, at the hour of going to press, of the results of Sunday's operations.

Our own batteries have been by no means inactive during the last two days, but we have learned nothing of the effect of their fire.

The same paper of Tuesday says:

On Sunday three hundred and seventy shots were fired at Sumter, from the monitors and rifled guns of the land batteries, of which forty-six missed. Of mortar shells there were three hundred and eighty, of which eighty-seven missed. On Sunday night fifty-four rifled shots were thrown, of which seven missed. Only four mortar shells were fired, of which two failed to strike. The only casualty of the day was Sergeant W. Halleck, Company D, 12th Georgia Battalion, who was slightly wounded in the leg.

The bombardment of Monday was scarcely less severe than that of the two days preceding, but the damage is reported as even less than has been hitherto inflicted. The firing was still upon the southwest angle. The mass of ruins, we learn, has assumed a favorable position for defence. As usual, the land batteries had been sometime inactive, when the monitors advanced and renewed their attack. They fired one hundred and forty shells, of which every one struck. Besides their fifteen inch shells, they threw rifled shells of the patent style, Weird, nineteen inches long and six and a half inches in diameter.

Two hundred and fifty rifled shots were fired from Morris Island, of which fifty-five missed, and three hundred and forty-five mortar shells, of which one hundred and thirty-five missed.

Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands returned, with spirit, the fire which Sumter receives in forced but gallant silence.

Only one man, whose name has not reached us, was killed by the bombardment of the day.

The firing was still going on at the hour of going to press.

The *Mercury* of Wednesday has the following:

Fort Sumter was again subjected to a heavy fire on Monday night. Eighty-seven rifled shots were fired, of which thirty-six missed; and five mortar shells, all of which fell within.

The rubbish still continues to lie in such a manner as to contribute to the defence.

Just after dark set in, a small reconnoitering party of the enemy, consisting of four scouts, effected a landing at the southeast angle of the fort. The approach of the party, being made under cover of the night, was not observed, and, owing to a mistake of the sentinel who hailed it, it was allowed to escape. The boat, however, was fired into on its retreat, it is believed, not without effect.

The only casualty which occurred on Monday was the death of Private Calvin Giles, Company B, 12th Georgia Battalion, who was killed by a mortar shell.

Tuesday opened with a vigorous bombardment from the land batteries, the heavy guns of which were relieved, as usual, about noon, by the monitors. One hundred and fourteen shot were fired by the latter, all of which struck. Of two hundred and seventy-seven rifled shots fired, forty missed, and of one hundred and seventy-eight mortar shells, seventeen missed.

Three men were struck by mortar shells in the course of the day, but none seriously wounded.

Our batteries on James Island threw a number of well directed shots at Gregg and Wagner. Several shells exploded just over the hostile forts.

Interesting Letter from Lee's Army.

[From a special correspondent.]

HEADQUARTERS WILCOX'S DIVISION,
Bivouac near Rappahannock Station,
November 1, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—As I promised you in my last letter to write again soon, I hasten to do so now, with but little hope of success, being in the midst of so many friends and acquaintances here in this great army. You know how it is with a limited space of time for official business.

The *sanitary* condition of this army is better than I have ever known it. The Surgeon's reports are truly encouraging to the commanding officers, who dislike so much to be encumbered with sick men in camp. I rode over yesterday to Gen. Lee's Headquarters, which consisted of a cluster of cloth tents pitched in a grove of oaks, surrounding an old meeting house. I found Gen. Lee sitting by a log fire at the mouth of his tent with one of his aids, enjoying a social conversation over a late Yankee newspaper. Upon my approach the old hero, without any formality, rose and gave me a cordial welcome to his headquarters. (I had his acquaintance before this.) It is useless for me to attempt to give your readers a description of this Apollo of modern times, who now attracts the admiration of the civilized world, and dreaded by the whole Yankee nation, in their attempts to destroy our country. Suffice it to say that Gen. Lee is in blooming health and spoke hopefully of our cause and confidently of our final triumph in this bloody struggle for Southern independence. He remarked—"It is with us an independence or nothing." I think I never saw a finer model of the human form than General Lee. He has a melodious voice, attractive in his manner, and is simple in his habits, and to be in his presence you would feel that he is truly a good and great man—the *leader* in one of the most gigantic contests for civil liberty that this world has ever witnessed. He mentioned several officers from North Carolina as ornaments in his army, and said that the State had taken better care of its troops than any other in the Confederacy. No one would fail to be pleased with an interview with the Old Hero and Commander-in-Chief of the finest army in the world.

I have travelled over many miles of this (Culpeper) and the adjoining counties, once blooming as a garden, but now as far as the eye can reach is one wide waste and desolation. The Yankees have destroyed nearly everything. The palace and the negro quarter are torn from their foundations to furnish material for their winter quarters, the fences are all burned; the luxurant fields no longer wave with cultivated crops, not a cow or a horse or a four-footed beast of any kind is left to disturb the melancholy silence. Even the birds seem to have taken their flight to climes further South. Now and then an old dilapidated house, from which some old man or woman will issue as you pass to tell their doleful story of Yankee barbarity and cruelty, or some amusing incident which occurred in Meade's rappid flight before our forces. The town of Culpepper is gloomy indeed in its appearance now, so completely is it despoiled of its original beauty and wealth. I here formed the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Stone, whose wife the Yankees fired upon standing in her own door with several other ladies, on shot striking Mrs. Stone and passing through her limb and several other balls striking around the door facing where the ladies stood. The people who are left here, the ladies particularly, are brave and patriotic to a fault and harrassed the enemy no little while encamped among them. Meade had his headquarters at the residence of W. D. Wallach, Editor of that miserable sheet, the Washington *Star*, whose family remained here while he staid in Washington city, and no doubt obtained valuable information for the enemy. Meade was often seen by the inhabitants and is generally described as being a *little old man with a peaked face.* What a difference in the two commanders! the one old, sharp-faced, a Uriah Heap sort of a fellow—in short a *Yankee*—the other vigorous, of noble bearing; godlike, in short a *Southern* gentleman!

I found the children here, little girls and boys (many of whose parents are shut up in Northern prisons) all secesh to the back bone.

A few miles distant stands the residence of that arch-traitor John Minor Botts, who is still allowed to go at large, because, I suppose, he is a *Virginian.* The people here say that Yankee officers were thick as hops at his house, invited to dine with him, ride with him, etc., etc. Botts was a poor man at the commencement of the war, but now boasts a palace and many possessions. I passed by his farm, but had no curiosity to visit him. Were he a North Carolinian with his present character he would have long since been hung, or North Carolina kicked out of the Confederacy.

Yours, HENRY.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN CHARLESTON—THE RECEPTION—SPEECHES, &C.

The *Mercury* of Tuesday has the following interesting account of the reception of the President in that city:

For the first time since the formation of the Confederate Government, President Davis yesterday arrived in our city. Major General Gilmer and staff, with a portion of General Beauregard's staff, on the part of the military, and a number of prominent citizens, in behalf of the community of Charleston, met him in Savannah, and escorted him hither. As the special train containing the distinguished guest passed along the road, it was greeted by the cheers of the troops stationed in the vicinity. At Grahamville the President was welcomed by Col. C. J. Colcock, with a battalion of cavalry, and addressed a few words of thanks while the cars tarried. At Pocotaligo General Walker had drawn up a regiment of cavalry and some companies of infantry, which presented a fine appearance. President Davis, during the few moments of delay at that station, addressed the infantry. At Adam's Run, also, the President met with a reception from officers present. At Green Pond Col. Wm. Stokes, with his troops in column, greeted the President with a cheer.

About one p. m., a salute of fifteen guns announced that the train had reached the Savannah Depot. The President and suite, with the Committee of Reception, took the carriages which were in waiting, and preceded and followed by a strong cavalry escort, moved across the New Bridge and into the city. The first carriage was occupied by the President, General Beauregard, Hon. A. G. Magrath and Hon. Pierre Soule. The cavalry escort, under Lt.-Col. Jeffords, was composed of the Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. Richard Colcock, and Captain Skinner's company of Dunnovant's regiment, the whole cavalcade under command of Colonel Alfred Rhett, 1st S. C. V. The sidewalks and windows along the route were crowded with faces anxious to get a glimpse of the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy. Slowly the procession wound its way through Spring, Rutledge, Calhoun and Meeting streets, towards the City Hall. When the cortege had reached the corner of Rutledge Avenue and Bee street, it was greeted by three hearty cheers from the stalwart operatives of the Charleston Arsenal, under Maj. Trezevant. They had erected at this point a neat pyramid of shot and shell, flanked by small cannon, the whole surmounted by the star-crossed battle flag. At other points of the line of march the Confederate ensign was tastefully displayed, and bouquets of fresh flowers were handed to the President as he passed. At the corner of Broad and Meeting streets the ladies had suspended across Meeting street a beautiful garland supporting a wreath containing the inscription, "Ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Association welcome President Davis to Charleston."

By the time that the procession had reached the City Hall a very large crowd had assembled, and, as the President alighted, the fine band of the 1st S. C. Artillery struck up the air Hail to the Chief.

The President was received upon the portico of the City Hall by the Mayor and City Council. He was introduced by the Hon. A. G. Magrath to Mayor Macbeth, who in happy style welcomed him to Charleston.

The President, in responding, alluded to the changes which had taken place since his last visit to the city. He paid a glowing tribute to Calhoun, the champion of the States Rights creed which, he said, he (the President) had learned from the pages of the *Southern Review*, as therein inculcated by the venerable Dr. Cooper. The thunders of the enemy's guns, which resounded in his ear, suggested the present condition and prospects of the city. He hoped that, if it ever became a prize of the foe, it would only be as a mass of ruins. But he believed that it would not fall, that the enemy had already done his utmost, that the difficulties of the water approach were insuperable, and that, if the foe should attempt to advance by land, he would meet a disastrous defeat. If the enemy should be reinforced, reinforcements should not be wanting to the army whose duty it was to defend Charleston. He paid a warm tribute to the officer now holding Fort Sumter (Major Elliott), as worthy of his ancestry, and to the garrison of Fort Sumter, whom he compared to the glorious band which defended the Pass of Thermopylæ. There was a genuine warmth in his language when he spoke of the conduct of South Carolina soldiers in the field; and it was with a tone which infused confidence into all who heard him, that he declared the Confederate army to be stronger now than it ever was at any time during the war. In the course of some eloquent comments upon that army, he said: "No matter what might be the privations it may have endured, in spite of cold, famine and fatigue, the order forward was always welcome."

The President having concluded his remarks, which were loudly cheered throughout, retired to the Mayor's room, where many persons including some ladies, availed themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects.

The procession being again formed, the President was escorted to the hospitable residence of Governor Aiken, where he will remain during his stay in our city.

At about half past nine o'clock, last evening, a number of citizens, accompanied by the band of the 1st S. C. Artillery, proceeded to Governor Aiken's and serenaded the President, who returned his thanks briefly, and taking occasion to express his hope that our beleaguered city would soon be freed from its assailants and peace be restored to our struggling country.

The President will to-day visit points of interest connected with the defence of the city. We hear it intimated that he will review the forces on James Island to-morrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Tin, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale. PERRY & WITTY,
Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY MILLS SITUATED ON Tar River, in the pleasant little village of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. In addition to a fine Manufacturing Establishment, there is two setts of runners for grinding corn and a splendid Circular Saw Mill, entirely new. The position and location of this unrivalled water power affords every facility for carrying on the manufacturing business on an extensive scale. I offer this property for $50,000, on terms to suit the purchaser.

My address is Henderson, N. C.
Nov. 7-1w* P. R. MERRYMAN.

Daily Petersburg Express copy one week and forward bill to P. R. M.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. R. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The House contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.
Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

BOOK AUCTION.

THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, A NUMBER OF CLASsical, Mathematical, Historical and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, Watches, Blankets, Snuff, Tobacco, Plates, and a variety of other articles. FRANK I. WILSON.
Nov 7-1t

ATTENTION HOME GUARD.

THE COMPANY UNDER MY COMMAND WILL hereafter be designated as "B" Company. The men will appear to-day on Nash Square at 2 o'clock, p. m., for drill.

By order of Col Harrison:
Nov 7-1t W. H. HIRCH, Capt. "B" Co.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C. the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Sabbath Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazillian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Eng. manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
10 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
3 bales Wove Newspaper, 36 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid.	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opie,	Pulv. Opie,
Gum Opie,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit,
Pil. Hydraig,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scille,
Ammon Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Bowder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Chlorate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Carb,	Dovers Powder
Potass Chlor.,	Ether, Sulph. Opp.

Nov. 7-3t